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### *Conclusion.*

The world pins its faith to an international legislature, an international judiciary, and possibly an international executive; it dares to hope not in a universal empire, but in a parliament of man that will yet perfect the essential federation of the world. It is for such that men give their lives to the peace movement. It is for such that peace congresses and international organizations exist. It is for such that the believers in democracy, with its principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, struggle and wait. It is for such that we have international law associations and international arbitrations. It is because of a faith in such that Japan fifty years ago opened her doors to the modern world, that democracy now raises her head in India, that a Persian Shah abdicates, that a Turkish Sultan goes to prison, that the Manchus of China retire, that Bulgarian independence is declared, that Turkey is pushed back by the hand of Europe, that the United States Government takes definite steps to make war less probable, and that liberalism thrives everywhere.

The financial burdens of our military inheritance will be lifted as the collective judgments of human groups become increasingly clear. The permeating principle of life pursues its constructive upward course. An advancing age welcomes every institution devised to supplant the tottering bulwarks of war.

### **Our New England Department.**

The Massachusetts Peace Society has begun the important work of organizing local branches in Massachusetts. An extensive campaign to this end will be carried on during the fall and winter; it is hoped this will result in widespread increase of the agencies working to replace war by law. Committees from several cities and towns, including Dedham, Groton, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Newburyport, Fall River, Hudson, Lynn, New Bedford, Framingham, Plymouth, Marlboro, Northampton, Rockland, and Wellesley will soon meet the secretary to complete arrangements for organization. The first meeting in New Bedford was held at the home of the Misses Seabury on the afternoon of October 20, with a good attendance of representative people.

Plans are being developed for the extension of the work of the Rhode Island Peace Society. Dr. Tryon, director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society, will meet a special committee in Providence very soon.

The Massachusetts Peace Society is sending out to all Massachusetts colleges announcements of a Prize Essay Contest, prizes for which will be awarded in June, 1914. The contest is open to all undergraduate students of colleges in the State. The prizes offered are as follows: First prize, \$100; second prize, \$75; third prize, \$50, and honorable mention will be given for essays reaching a certain standard of excellence. Prof. George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, and Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, will act as judges in this contest.

On October 2, 1913, at a meeting of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester, where the sub-

ject was "Universal Peace," Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea made an address on "International Consciousness," and Dr. Tryon gave a short talk on the Twentieth Universal Peace Congress at The Hague, which he attended this summer. Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, of the Massachusetts Peace Society, was the guest of honor. The Women's Clubs of Massachusetts have within a year become deeply interested in the peace movement, and will assist in its extension in this State.

The Massachusetts Peace Society took part in the Columbus Day parade in Boston, having a float entitled "Law Replaces War," which showed on the one hand a mourning mother with her two children sitting beside a heap of war implements, and on the other hand a young woman holding the scales of justice. The float was one of seven to be awarded a certificate of merit.

Dr. Tryon recently visited Naples, Maine, where he made an address on the Peace Congress at The Hague. The meeting was held at the residence of Miss Louise A. Robinson, the librarian of the town. Dr. Tryon spoke of the Congress as most encouraging to the workers in the movement.

### **Book Notices.**

PAX BRITANNICA. A study of the history of British pacification. By H. S. Perris, M. A. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. 319 pp.

Any well written and truthful history would have the greater value if, omitting needless details of wars, it concentrated upon the progress of the arts and sciences of peace. Naturally, such a book would be a narrative of the onward course of civilization. It would contain some dark chapters, but the darkest chapters of barbarism would be left out. More and more, as shown in the school text-books, the peace type of history is coming into and the belligerent type is going out of fashion. We are seeing facts in their truer significance, their proper world values. But Pax Britannica is neither a narrative nor a text-book; it is a study in the philosophy of British history. It makes use of both war and peace, as it sets forth the story of pacification of "the law and order movement" within the British Isles. Never loading himself with details, never tedious, never discursive, the author simply cites facts enough to bear out his thesis. This thesis is that "we can trace an ever-advancing victory of order over anarchy, of tolerance and friendly co-operation over provincial hatreds and international rivalries throughout these ages." Every period of British history, from the Roman Conquest down, is drawn upon—religious movements, social conditions, political ideas, fiscal policies, the reigns of terror, royal despots, the revolutions of outraged people, the reforms of enlightened statesmen—all come into the author's exposition of his theme, with a relevancy that reveals his logical mind. The author is to be congratulated upon dealing with such an ambitious subject in a way at once to satisfy the scholar and to reach the understanding of the general reader.

With the exception of Ireland, where a mistaken policy of force and statecraft has been continued for hundreds of years, the British Isles, as evidenced by the union of Scotland and Wales with England, have developed from a state of lawless and deadly rivalry to

harmonious and orderly union. The author thinks that the time has now come when by a policy of conciliation Ireland could be brought into a right attitude of fellowship with England. He closes with a chapter on the friendly relations that have prevailed between the United States and Great Britain since the War of 1812. This chapter, though it deals with questions difficult for a writer to handle without bias, is done with admirable impartiality. The book is, therefore, an introduction at once to the centenary of peace, which is soon to be celebrated among the English-speaking peoples and to the great program of the peace movement, which looks forward by the development of law and order to the pacification of the world.

Mr. Perris is the Secretary of the British Committee on the Celebration of the Centenary of Peace, and was the organizing Secretary of the International Peace Congress held at London in 1908. He has for years been a practical worker for international peace as well as a student of history. He is therefore especially fitted to write a book of the kind he has produced. He has a distinctive, thoroughly reasoned, well balanced, peace point of view, which is based upon an intimate acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the peace movement. The reader of his book anticipates with more confidence than ever the success of the peace movement, because his feet are better grounded upon the facts of history that are marshaled together by the clear-visioned author of *Pax Britannica*.

**THE WAR TRADERS: An Exposure.** By George Herbert Perris. National Peace Council, 167 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S. W. 32 pp. Price, twopence.

This little book, by the author of "A Short History of War and Peace," "Our Foreign Policy," "Germany and the German Emperor," is an exposure indeed inspired by Dr. Liebknecht's revelations in the Reichstag and the Marconi trials. The author proceeds by scientific steps to show the relations between patriotism and profits, companies and combines in Great Britain. The facts illustrating the cosmopolitan nature of modern armament builders and the relations they bear to the demand for larger navies are most striking. If the promoter of international peace is interested in facts, he will find them in this convincing pamphlet.

**DAS WERK VOM HAAG: Erster Band, Der Staatenverband der Haager Konferenzen,** von Walther Schücking. Munich: Duncker and Humblot. 8.50 mk. 246 pp., paper.

The writings of Professor Schücking relating to international affairs have become recognized as important. In this volume he takes for his motto a quotation from Hegel as follows: "Theoretical work brings more to pass in the world than practical; reality can make no stand against a revolution in the world of ideas." The author, himself a university professor, sets for himself the task of making clear the significance of the peace movement symbolized by The Hague. He considers that the two Hague conferences, even technically considered, have provided the world with the machinery necessary to launch a general political organization and an ordered system of international peace. His five main subjects are: The foundation of the world-federation of States by the First Hague Conference; its further development by the Second Conference; the work of organization to be done by the Third Conference in 1915; the further extension of the federation, and the effects of the new system. The book emphasizes the rise of The Hague in public estimation, especially in these latter days. The author believes that the foundations of an international jurisprudence are well laid in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Prize Court, the Permanent International Bureau, which serves these tribunals, and the International Council of Administration, nominated by the signatory powers. It is urged

that pacifists as a body should devote themselves to spreading information relative to the rapidly developing organizing side of their movement.

**DAS WERK VOM HAAG: Zweiter Band.** "Das Problem eines internationalen Staatengerichtshofes," von Dr. Hans Wehberg. Munich: Duncker and Humblot. 6.50 mk. 330 pp., paper.

This is Volume 2 of the series begun by Professor Schücking, noted above. Having the advantage of a serviceable index, one easily finds in its pages the historical, political, pragmatic, and juridical facts relating to the Permanent International Court. Like its predecessor, the treatment, while a bit technical, is convincing.

**INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AMONGST THE GREEKS.** By Marcus Niebuhr Tod. 190 pp. Oxford: The Oxford University Press. 8/6 net.

A scholarly treatment of the kinds of disputes submitted to arbitration in the days of ancient Greece. The appointment of a tribunal, together with its procedure, are explained. The evidence adduced in arbitral trials, the award and the development and influence in the Greek world are carefully presented. There is a table of concordance and an index.

**WAR AND WASTE.** By David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. 296 pp. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25 net.

A discussion of the financial, moral, and biological wastes of war on purely utilitarian grounds. The influence of the armor and powder manufacturers upon wars is interestingly revealed. The book is one telling indictment of war and all its accessories. Parts of this important treatment have appeared from time to time in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE.** By Henry Cabot Lodge. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan Co. 136 pp. Price, \$1.25.

This book, an outgrowth of articles which formerly appeared in the *Outlook*, has no table of contents and no index. It is written from the standpoint of an American, with a slight emphasis upon the American. The attempts at humor do not strike us as successful. But if one is interested in the problems which have been met and solved by Great Britain and the United States during the last century, he will find here authentic information told in a free and conversational style.

**THE MONROE DOCTRINE AN OBSOLETE SHIBBOLETH.** By Prof. Hiram Bingham. 143 pp., including an appendix with four sections. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. \$1.15; postage, 10 cents extra.

The author of this book is the well-known explorer and curator of South American history at Harvard and Yale. His familiarity with South American peoples has taught him the unpopularity of the Monroe Doctrine among these nations. This book is an extension of an article recently contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*. It sketches the development of the Monroe Doctrine, points out the obligations and disadvantages entailed by it, and shows the attitude of our southern neighbors toward it. There is added an extensive program for a newer and better foreign policy. Professor Bingham's original article was recently reprinted in the *Congressional Record*.

**THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.** By Moorfield Storey. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis Co. 60 pp.

One interested in knowing what Mr. Storey thinks the Democratic party ought to do for the Philippines will find the answer in these pages.

**LA CONFÉRENCE INTERPARLIAMENTAIRE FRANCO-ALLEMANDE DE BERNE.** By Albert Gobat. Berne: Imprimerie Gustav Grunau. 36 pp.

If one is interested to learn of the significant conference between the French and German parliamentarians at Berne, beginning May 10 last, he will find the program in this pamphlet. From our point of view this is one of the most important conferences held during the year.